

International Studies Association

Executive Registry

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Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260 • Phone: (412) 624-4936

MEMORANDUM

TO:

CIA Staff

FROM: Thomas M. Stauffer, American Council on Education (ACE)

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DATE: May 15, 1977

SUBJECT: Proposal Solicitation

The International Studies Association (ISA) is the principal interdisciplinary association of scholars and practitioners specializing in world affairs. Professor Herbert Kelman of Harvard is the current president. Between February 22 and 26, 1978, ISA will hold its annual meeting at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Well over 2,000 academicians, officials, and other practitioners are expected to attend.

Enclosed is the announcement of the meeting, including a solicitation of proposals for panels, lectures, workshops, debates and other events. You and your colleagues are invited to submit proposals. We are particularly interested in meeting events which feature both academic and practitioner participation. Instructions on how and where to submit proposals are included in the announcement. For you, the submission deadline has been extended to 1 July, 1977.

Please feel free to call upon me or my program committee co-chair, Professor Martin O. Heisler of the University of Maryland, for clarifications or exchanges of ideas.

We are particularly interested in participation from Washington area institutions and agencies and we welcome your involvement.

Every good wish.

Contacts: Stauffer (ACE, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC, 20036) - 202-633-4764
Heisler (UM, Department of Government and Politics, College Park, MD,
20742 - 301-454-3945

international studies newsletter

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HEISLER AND STAUFFER REPORT ON 1978 ISA ANNUAL MEETING

Martin O. Heisler of the University of Maryland and Thomas M. Stauffer of the American Council on Education, program co-chairs, announce the theme of the 19th Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association: *THE EMERGING TRANSNATIONAL WORLD—THE PLACE OF INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND STATES*. The 1978 meeting will be held February 22-26, 1978, at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. A committee, to be announced, will assist Heisler and Stauffer in making and implementing plans; Daniel Druckman of Mathematica, Inc. will be advisor to the committee.

THEME

Global interdependence along economic, political, ecological, cultural, and other lines is now almost universally acknowledged. Academics as well as practitioners have come to regard the traditional international relations frame of reference—emphasizing as it does relationships comprised exclusively or limited mostly to transactions between the governments of nation-states—as inadequate. Increasing activity across national boundaries by quasi- and non-governmental organizations, business, various types of associations, and even individuals, with little or no governmental control, has made obsolete the traditional distinction—fundamental to the international perspective—between things “domestic” and “international.” The obsolescence of this frame of reference is giving rise to a new, broader perspective that promises to provide better insights into the “real world” for the analyst and a more appropriate grasp for the practitioner: a *transnational world*.

More than a semantic distinction is involved between “international” and “transnational.” The distinction reflects a sensitivity to the ever growing number and importance of multi-national corporations, labor unions, universities, political parties, consumers, and other organizations and persons whose activities impact upon the world in a manner traditionally reserved for formal government-to-government transactions. Embodied in the transnational frame of reference are such concepts as the world citizen—admitting into consideration citizen participation in conflict resolution and in other arenas traditionally deemed inappropriate in the international domain. In addition, it permits consideration of the regional and global as well as domestic implications of the internal dynamics of divided societies, new patterns of communication, the concerns of various new as well as traditional actors with such issues as the depletion of resources, population growth, the produc-

tion and distribution of food, and the like. In general, the transnational orientation brings to the fore needs and opportunities for the development of nontraditional mechanisms for dealing with the foreseeable as well as the already evident issues of the contemporary world; and it does so with facts, values and ideas that include but extend beyond the more formal, government-focused “international” context.

The theme for the 1978 Annual Meeting suggests the following question as its focus: How can scholars and practitioners—working separately or jointly—best deal with the growing diversity and complexity in the global system denoted by transnationalism? Both scholars and practitioners must recast their images of the world, in order to harmonize their analytic and policy-making approaches with emerging realities. The former must stress multidisciplinary orientations even more than they have. They need to reconceptualize world relationships so that the government-to-government level can be put into a multi-level framework more appropriate for dealing with the diversity and multiplicity of actors operating in the transnational system: e.g., individuals, ethnic and other sub-societal groups, multinational corporations, regional or supra-national and nongovernmental organizations, as well as, of course, states. Practitioners, who, in turn, may range from employees of organizations conducting their business across national borders to citizens, alone or in groups, engaged, for example, in military, educational, religious or cultural activity—the Trilateral Commission is presently the most celebrated case—face a “new world” with ever fewer familiar reference points and with a need for new rules and ways to interact. Thus, both scholars and practitioners, as they respond to the transnational world environment, confront problems; but they confront new opportunities as well.

New relationships between practitioners and scholars will need to be developed if effective approaches to the transnational system are to evolve. “Purist-utilitarian” distinctions will either erode or take on new forms. How academics and practitioners reconcile knowledge valued for its uses with knowledge valued for its own sake, in keeping with commitments to different constituencies, the realities of economic supports, the maintenance of vitality in research and graduate education and the exigencies of “the real world” of policy-making will influence not only intellectual trends but also the shape of the world in which both must live, together with the rest of humanity—the greatest constituency they both strive to serve.

"THE EMERGING TRANSNATIONAL WORLD -- THE PLACE OF INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND STATES"

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRIMARY ISSUE AREAS FOR THE 1978 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION (FEBRUARY 22-26, 1978, WASHINGTON, DC)

FOOD

HEALTH

ENERGY AND MINERALS

ENVIRONMENT

POPULATION

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

LABOR

HUMAN RIGHTS

COMMUNICATIONS

CRIME

INTELLECTUAL INTERCHANGE

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EDUCATION

CROSS-CUTTING COMMITMENTS (INCLUDES IDEOLOGY, RELIGION, ETHNICITY,
AND LANGUAGE)

PEACE-KEEPING AND PEACE-MAKING

NORTH-SOUTH AND EAST-WEST RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN POLICY

LAW AND ORGANIZATIONS

METHODOLOGY

For information, contact the program co-chairs: Martin O. Heisler of the Department of Government and Politics, University of Maryland (College Park, MD 20742) or Thomas M. Stauffer of the American Council on Education (One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036).



New York University

Executive Registry

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June 23, 1977

The Honorable Frederick Turner
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Director Turner:

I have enclosed a copy of a paper entitled "The Geometry of the Arms Race" that I thought might interest you because of its focus on intelligence and verification capabilities.

Please note especially the section of our paper on "Policy Implications" and our major conclusion on p. 17: "It is in the interest of the United States not only to improve its own detection [verification] capabilities but also to abet those of the Soviet Union."

This conclusion seems to fly in the face of current policy, though recently some interest has been expressed in negotiations concerning a new SALT agreement that both sides develop a common data base. Our analysis strongly supports this development and also supports heavy investments in the research and development of expensive new weapons systems. We find less support for measures that make the benefits of an arms-control agreement more attractive.

These are, in my opinion, significant policy conclusions. To be sure, if the underlying assumption of our analysis--that both sides will cooperate if they are reasonably assured that the other side will follow suit--is untrue, then our analysis is no longer applicable. However, I think that both sides recognize that it is in their mutual interest to cooperate, at least on a conditional basis.

I hope you find our analysis helpful.

Sincerely,

Steven J. Brams
Professor of Politics

enclosure

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